AUGUST 3. 1769. THE NUMBER 950.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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Advertisements.

WE have often, in a friendly manner, called on the debtors to the late Treasurer's estate, and earnestly requested them on their own accounts, as well as for the sake of that Gentleman's family, to provide, without delay, for the payment of their debts, but we are sorry to observe that our cautions and entreaties have had but little effect, for there still appears to be upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS due to that estate, which we fear cannot be obtained from the debtors, in any reasonable time, by the gentle methods we have hitherto used; and as the time is approaching when we shall be called on to pay that money into the Treasury (a period that perhaps may prove fatal not only to Mr. *Robinson*'s family but to several of his innocent securities, who never borrowed a shilling of publick money) and as the present Treasurer has been so kind as to let us know he shall think it his duty to issue executions on the judgments obtained in the General Court against that estate if the money due to the country is not paid into the Treasury by *October* next, which the debtors, in justice and gratitude, ought to have paid long ago: We therefore conceive it is our indispensable duty to compel them to raise directly what they owe, by leveling executions on them, which we are firmly resolved to do, without respect to their persons or circumstances, if they do not immediately provide the money due from them respectively, or give us such assurance as we can rely on that it shall be paid in the *October* General Court. And we do hereby request the favour of the clerks of the county courts in which judgments have been entered for us to send to Col. *Brooke*, of *King* and *Queen* county, executions on those judgments against the estates of the debtors, returnable in 90 days, except in such cases where he shall direct the contrary. And if any of the debtors shall attempt to give us farther trouble, or delay, they may depend we will lay before the publick a true account of their debts and proceedings, that they only may be blamed for the delay they have occasioned, and we acquitted (from the censure of those who think they have a right to examine our conduct) for the indulgent manner in which we have hitherto proceeded, wherein we have for our excuse the fair promises of the debtors, compassion for their circumstances, and a fear of lessening the security we had in their estate, by compelling them to sell for ready money, and by that means, perhaps, not be able to raise enough from their estates to satisfy our demands. We could not have conceived they would have forced us to this at last, after three years indulgence; however, we can now only say that if they have not gratitude enough for the memory of a man who went such lengths to serve them as to prompt their diligence to do common justice to his family and estate, they cannot expect their entreaties or circumstances will for the future avail any thing with us as his administrators.

EDMUND PENDLETON.
PETER LYONS.

WE shall be glad to treat with such person or persons as may be inclined to purchase any of the lands that the late Treasurer, *John Robinson*, Esq; died seized of, at the ensuing *October* General Court, or at any time before executions are levied on them for his debts to the publick; and we shall certainly sell, this fall, the valuable and well accustomed ORDINARY on the main road from *Williamsburg* to *Ruffin*'s (late *Chiswell*'s ferry) now in the occupation of *Mr. Thomas Doncastle*, with the lands thereto adjoining, and other lands belonging to that estate, of which we shall give farther notice.

EDMUND PENDLETON.
PETER LYONS.

ALICANT, *March* 11.

LAST Saturday the St. Vincent Ferrier man of war, of 80 guns, and the St. Theresa, of 30 guns, arrived in this harbour, and landed upwards of 300 slaves, men, women, and children, who were redeemed at Algiers, at the King's expense, and are destined to form a settlement in a little island westward of this road. These slaves are the remainder of several families who were carried off near 30 years ago from the island of Tabarca, by the corsairs of Tunis, when this place was last besieged by the Algerines. Their priest, who met with the same fate as his parishioners, was immediately released upon his patrole, to try if he could raise contributions for their redemption; but meeting with little success, and being determined not to abandon his flock, he returned back to slavery, and continued 28 years since a partaker of their sufferings and misery.

GRODNO, *March* 22. The Nobility, &c. of the grand dutchy of Lithuania have lately published a manifesto, complaining of the infringement of the law of nations by the Russians, and declaring that as they are attacked in their honour, abridged of their liberty, ruined in their fortunes, and driven from their houses, and having no other resource than despair, or a glorious death, they are determined to spill the last drop of their blood for their religious and civil liberties; and have accordingly formed a confederacy, under Marshal Sickanowicko.

LEGHORN, *April* 15. An English frigat lately landed in Corsica 50,000 sequins, and a great quantity of arms, &c. for the use of Paoli, who is indefatigable in his dispositions for fighting it out to the last extremity; and above 4000 Ecclesiasticks have taken arms in the common cause.

PETERSBURG, *April* 11. We hear that her Imperial Majesty's forces have united between the rivers Don and Wolga, and that they have made themselves masters of Asoph. If this news be true, it will be extremely difficult for the Turks to penetrate into Russia by way of the Black Sea.

WARSAW, *April* 15. This evening an express from General Czartoriski arrived here, with an account that he had defeated a large body of confederates, in a second engagement, in Great Poland, and that the enemy had lost a great number of men.

April 25. We are assured that most of the people of property among the Dissidents have conveyed their effects from Cracovia, and have taken refuge in Silesia, in order to avoid the destruction which menaces that city from the incursions of the confederates. The Russian garrison, being unable to defend the outworks of the whole city, have received orders, in case of an attack, to throw themselves into the citadel, which is in a situation to hold out a considerable time.

The grand army of the Russians is advanced from Zaslaw, in the Upper Volhinia, to Lubarcow, upon the river Hocin. The Tartars are in the environs of Czrekassi and Bialaczerkiew, and have established a communication with the palatinate of Braclaw. From the disposition of the two armies, a battle is daily expected.

LONDON, *May* 2.

SO diffusive is that spirit of liberty, which now shines so eminently in the society in Bishopsgate street, that many foreigners have requested to become supporters of English freedom; in particular, a very great and political Duke on the continent has so far renounced his favourite opinions of slavery and arbitrary power that he is actually chosen one of the chief pillars of that patriotick body. Though his Grace cannot attend at their deliberations in person, his most magnificent subscription will greatly forward the cause of liberty.

It is reported that a certain great man in durance, in order to express his disapprobation of the measures of government, is resolved not to use the current coin of this country in discharging his debts, but to pay ten shillings in the pound in louisd'ors.

It being represented to the committee of Grievances and Apprehensions, who in their great wisdom have assumed the government of this country, that the balance of trade is greatly in favour of France, and has drained Great Britain of its coin, after some debate it was *resolved, nem. con.* that the *most speedy methods* be used to bring *money back* to this kingdom, and that a *correspondence* for that purpose be opened with the Duke de Choiseul.

A Gentleman of high character and credit in the law, we hear, has offered to give 15,000l. to any one for the damages that are likely to be recovered by a popular patriot, in a cause relative to general warrants. The damages laid by the plaintiff are 30,000l. and we are told it will not be heard until next Hilary term.

The Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the borough of Huntingdon, in their address to his Majesty, after expressing their detestation of some late attempts to disturb the tranquility of government, add: "We view with an eye of abhorrence the arts of those wicked incendiaries who under the colour of redressing grievances that do not exist display the banner of discontent and faction, and mean the subversion of that happy constitution which they pretend to support in its utmost purity."

A few days ago a dispute arising amongst some company at the Nag's Head, near Mitcham, Surry, concerning a certain popular Gentleman, one of them took a man's hat from his head on which was chalked No 45, and threw it into a deep well in the yard. The person who had lost his hat, to testify his zeal for that celebrated number, jumped immediately feet foremost into the well; from whence he was luckily drawn up by the assistance of the bucket, just when he was on the point of expiring.

It is said that Lieutenant Colonel William Strode, Colonel of the 62d regiment of foot, has given orders for a superb equestrian statue of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to be cast in bronze, at his own private expense; for which noble purpose, as a small but perpetual testimony of the Colonel's gratitude to so excellent a soldier, and so munificent a patron of military virtue, he has appropriated the sum of 1000 guineas.

May 3. By some advices received on Monday from Holland, we are informed that the King of Prussia has made a demand of that part of East Friezland now in possession of the Dutch.

May 5. Letters from Hamburg say: "A report prevails here that his Prussian Majesty will not be able much longer to adhere to a neutrality in the present critical situation of affairs, but will join the Empress of Russia against the Turks."

Letters from Venice mention that apprehensions are formed by the Senate of some machinations now forming by the Ottoman Porte against that republick.

It appears by many accounts that the finances of the French nation are so low that if they had the inclination they have not the means of commencing hostilities. It is also positively asserted that no less than 100,000 men have deserted from the French troops since the conclusion of the war, 30,000 of whom the King of Prussia has entertained in his service.

May 8. We are told that it is still very doubtful whether a certain petition will be presented. It is certain that many of the most respectable freeholders are under great apprehensions, on account of having subscribed it; and that it will undergo some alteration before presentation, if it should be presented at all.

The list of Middlesex freeholders who intend to petition in favour of Colonel Luttrell is now said to consist of about 350.

Letters from Leghorn say that the Court of France has made a demand from the Genoese of eight million of livres, for some extraordinary expenses incurred by the affairs of Corsica.

Two sloops of war, the Diamond and Alarm, are despatched for the Mediterranean, which causes some speculation, as they carry the same orders, lest one should meet with any accident or delay.

May 9. It was reported on Saturday evening that private letters from Dantzick brought an account of the confederates having made an attempt upon the city of Warsaw, but that though that metropolis was very unable to make a defence they had been repulsed, with great loss, by the bravery of Prince Repnin, and some of the Russian commanders.

Yesterday at noon, by a moderate computation, there were upwards of 300 members to determine the result of a grand debate. Several Peers of the first rank were present to hear the same, and it is thought it would not be over until early this morning.

Yesterday a great number of constables attended in Westminster Hall, to be in readiness to keep the peace in case of any disturbances. Several of the Middlesex freeholders attended, but every thing remained peaceable and quiet.

Sunday se'nnight, in the evening, a fire broke out in the county of Devon, which destroyed upwards of 200 dwelling-houses. All the best part of the town (generally called West town) is reduced to ashes, from the top of Bowden hill to the corn market, and all Back lane, including bakehouses, as well as those in front, for about three eighths of a mile. The fire began at Putnam's bakehouse, and every thing being very dry, and the wind high, the streets were on fire on both sides immediately. The fire continued burning from Sunday night to Tuesday morning. Monday evening a large body of soldiers marched from Exeter to assist the unhappy sufferers. They had two engines, which were destroyed by the flames soon after the fire was discovered. The greatest part of the inhabitants are entirely ruined, and have lain in the fields ever since.

May 10. The House of Commons, which met on Monday, continued sitting until three o'clock yesterday morning. It is said there were about 375 members present.

We hear that Colonel Luttrell's seat, as Knight of the Shire for the county of Middlesex, is confirmed to him, and that the votes were 221 to 152.

Yesterday the Marquis of Rockingham, Earl Temple, Lord Lyttleton, and several other Noblemen, dined at the Thatched House tavern with the hundred and fifty two members of Parliament who supported their opinions by their votes that Colonel Henry Lawes Luttrell was not duly elected Knight of the Shire for Middlesex.

Yesterday a grand council was held at St. James's, said to be relative to some despatches received on Monday from Sir Andrew Mitchell, his Majesty's Ambassadour at the Court of Berlin. On their breaking up a messenger was sent off with despatches for his Prussian Majesty.

It is reported that a remonstrance, of a singular nature, has been transmitted here from a great power, complaining of the assistance granted by the English to certain islanders, by which they are enabled to prolong the war.

They write from Minorca that orders had just been received from England to have all the garrisons on the island fully completed, and the fortifications immediately put in the best state of defence.

We are assured that a certain Colonel, who has lately been the subject of much consideration, is going, in a few days, to join his regiment in Ireland.

May 12. It is asserted that when his Majesty's speech was read on Tuesday night, in a certain company, they were so disappointed in not finding any mention made of some late frights that one or two of them could not help muttering.

Yesterday morning his Excellency the Prussian Ambassador had a long conference with his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, after which he forwarded despatches to Berlin.

It is said some beneficial regulations are under consideration, and will speedily be introduced in the Royal navy, calculated to induce sailors to enter, in cases of emergency, without pressing.

In the course of the last session 141 bills received the Royal assent, amongst which were more good and exclusive bills than ever were known in one session.

When the last accounts came from Poland they had advice that the Grand Vizir was in march with his army from Adrianople.

According to letters from Cracow, the troubles which distract Poland were beginning to break out in that city, insomuch that the Russian garrison, being too weak to withstand the attacks that were apprehended, had received orders to withdraw into the citadel, for which purpose they were collecting provisions of all kinds, to hold out a siege in case of need.

By an enumeration lately made of the inhabitants of Warsaw, it appears that 2000 fathers of families have quitted their habitation there to join the confederates.

The Hospodar of Moldavia, not thinking himself in safety at Jassy, has quitted that capital, in order to be secure against the incursions of the Russians.

Extract of a letter from Baste, April 16.

"The Count de Vaux, his Most Christian Majesty's new commander, is preparing with all expedition to open the campaign. There are about 6000 men in this neighbourhood, the greatest part of whom are already encamped, and ready to march against the islanders when ordered. The principal camp is in the plain of St. Nicolas. Several small bodies are marched towards San Fiorenzo and Furiani. Some events are expected in those parts; and as the Corsicans fear a surprise they have just abandoned all their small advanced posts, in order to occupy places of greater security, and more capable of making resistance. The 14 battalions of fresh troops are not yet all arrived. It is supposed that the fate of this island will soon be determined."

We hear orders are issued for all officers now in foreign service to join their respective regiments.

May 13. The Government have granted to the saltpetre works in England the sum of 2000l. to encourage the carrying on those works, and for extending the art of raising saltpetre in England.

May 19. It is said that yesterday morning an express was sent off from the Secretary of State's office for his Excellency Sir Andrew Mitchell, at Berlin, on affairs of great importance.

Some dissatisfaction having arisen on account of the Middlesex petition not being presented, it may not be amiss to observe that it was judged highly imprudent to present it while the Parliament was sitting, as it would consequently have been referred to them before an answer could be given; since which the delay has been increased, by the Royal Family removing to Richmond.

No time was fixed for presenting the petition from Middlesex to his Majesty, at the meeting on Tuesday last, as was expected.

The secular priests of Corsica who have taken arms form a corps of 300 men, and the regulars are charged with the defence of their convent.

It is said that General Paoli has lately numbered the inhabitants of the island, and that he found 40,000 able to bear arms, exclusive of those who had enlisted under the French.

May 20. By letters arrived yesterday from Poland, we hear that Prince Gallitzin, at the head of the Russian army, opened the trenches before Chocaim on the 5th instant; and that the Turks had retired, after throwing a body of 10,000 men into that fortress.

There is a report that the Empress of Russia has made very important overtures to the Grand Master and Knights of Malta, to assist her in her present rupture with the Turks; and that warlike community have actually her Imperial Majesty's proposals under serious consideration.

Considerable wagers have been laid, at the west end of the town, that (provided the fortress of Asoph, as reported, is taken from the Turks) the Russians will be masters of Constantinople before this day twelvemonth; and large odds have been taken that the Russian troops will even garrison that capital the ensuing winter.

It is reported that the King of Brack, a powerful chief on the Gold Coast, has commenced hostilities against the Dutch, and taken one of their factories. This rupture is said to have been occasioned by the black monarch's having discovered that the French and Dutch had greatly misrepresented the proceedings of the English, and made use of very unwarrantable means to involve him in a war with the subjects of Great Britain.

Among the matters faid to be fubject of the conflagration of a certain Houfe, one is the expunging the creed in the Common Prayer called *St. Athanafius's creed*, with fome other alterations in the *church fervice*, and to give fome farther power to the clergymen of the Church of Scotland.

We are told, by letters from Turkey, that the Mufti has publifhed a piece, wherein, after expatiating on the motives which induced the Porte to declare war againft Ruffia, he exalts the power of the Ottoman empire, and reproaches the Chriftians with their unnatural divifions, as well religious as political. In all his difcourfes, it feems the treafury of Ruffia is reprefented as exhaufted, the people overloaded with taxes, and the loans which that power wanted to raife in foreign nations as having failed, &c. whilft in the Mufti's manifefto above mentioned, the Muffulmens chefts are faid to overflow with gold, the feas to be covered with their fhips, and the Ottoman dominions to fwarm with heroes burning with the defire of *extirpating all their enemies*.

A Gentleman, who is lately returned from his travels in foreign parts, reports that the French trade and traffick in divers parts of Arabia, and throughout the Holy Land, is exceedingly increafed of late years, infomuch that in feveral capital places fubject to the Turk fcarce a merchant of any other nation meets with the leaft encouragement from the Ottoman Porte. This partly accounts for the influence of French politicks, notoriouflly verified in a late affair.

A certain Gentleman, deeply read in the occult fciences, has foretold that the month of May 1769 will be productive of more amazing changes in the affairs of Europe than the moft fertile imagination can poffibly conceive.

It is greatly apprehended by the new quadruple alliance that the Emperor of Ruffia will be ftrongly tempted to carry into execution her late husband's plan, which was to drive the Turks entirely out of Europe, and to eftablifh the feat of the Ruffian empire in Conftantinople, as head of the Greek empire.

WESTMINSTER, *May* 9. This day his Majefty came to the Houfe of Peers, and being in his Royal robes feated on the throne with the ufual folemnity, Mr. Quarme, Ufher of the Black Rod, was fent with a meffage from his Majefty to the Houfe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houfe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majefty was pleafed to give the Royal affent to 15 acts paffed this feffion; after which his Majefty was pleafed to make the following moft gracious SPEECH:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

HAVING thought it neceffary to give fo early a commencement to the prefent feffion of Parliament, I am glad to find that by your zeal and affiduity in the defpatch of the publick bufinefs I am now enabled to relieve you from your attendance before the feafon of the year is too far advanced.

I cannot put an end to the feffion without expreffing my entire approbation of your conduct, and thanking you for that clear demonftration which your proceedings through the whole courfe of the feffion have afforded to all the world, of the affectionate attachment of my Parliament to my perfon and government, as well as their ready adherence to the true intereft of their country.

It was with much fatisfaction that I obferved your particular attention to thofe great national objects which at the opening of the feffion I recommended to your more immediate confideration. The refult of your deliberations refpecting the late acquifitions in the Eaft Indies has fhewn that you were not more attentive to the immenfe benefit arifing therefrom in point of revenue than to the fecuring, at all events, the permanent commercial intereft of this country, and guarding againft every poffible difcouragement to our own manufactures, and to the induftry of my fubjects. What more remains to be done, for fecuring the poffeffion of thofe valuable acquifitions, you will, I doubt not, proceed to provide for, with all convenient defpatch, at your next meeting.

The meafures which I had taken regarding the late unhappy diffenfions in North America have been already laid before you. They have received your approbation, and you have affured me of your firm fupport in the profecution of them. Nothing, in my opinion, could be more likely to enable the well difpofed among my fubjects in that part of the world effectually to difcourage and defeat the defigns of the factious and ſeditious than the hearty concurrence of every branch of the legiſlature in the reſolution of maintaining the execution of the laws in every part of my dominions, and there is nothing I more ardently wiſh for than to ſee it produce that good effect.

With reſpect to foreign affairs, my own determination, as well as the aſſurances given me by the other powers of Europe, continue the ſame as I communicated to you at the beginning of this ſeſſion; and however unſucceſsful my attempts have proved for preventing the unfortunate rupture which has happened between Ruſſia and the Porte, I ſhall not fail to uſe my good offices towards reſtoring peace between thoſe powers, and I truſt that the calamities of war will not extend to any other part of Europe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

My particular thanks are due to you, as well for the ſupplies which you have granted me for the ſervices of the current year as for the proviſion which you have made for enabling me to diſcharge the debt incurred upon account of my civil government. Your readineſs in relieving me from the difficulties increaſing upon me, from the continuance of that debt, I ſhall ever conſider as an additional motive for me to endeavour to confine the expenſes of my civil government within ſuch bounds as the honour of my crown can poſſibly admit.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It gives me great concern to be obliged to recommend to you, with more than ordinary earneſtneſs, that you would all, in your reſpective counties, exert your utmoſt efforts for the maintenance of publick peace, and of good order among my people. You muſt be ſenſible that whatever obſtructs, in any degree, the regular execution of the laws, or weakens the authority of the magiſtrate, muſt leſſen the only ſecurity which my people can have for the undiſturbed enjoyment of their rights and liberties. From your endeavours in this common cauſe I promiſe myſelf the moſt ſalutary effects. On my part, no countenance or ſupport ſhall be wanting; for as I have ever made, and ever ſhall make, our excellent conſtitution the rule of my own conduct, ſo ſhall I always conſider it as equally my duty to exert every power with which that conſtitution has entruſted me for preſerving it ſafe from violation of every kind, being fully convinced that in ſo doing I ſhall moſt effectually provide for the intereſt and happineſs of my people.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT is his Majeſty's Royal will and pleaſure that this Parliament be prorogued to Wedneſday the 14th of June next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wedneſday the 14th of June next.

CHARLESTOWN, *June* 20.

AN act of Parliament is paſſed for encouraging the growth and culture of raw ſilk in America, by which a bounty is granted upon all raw ſilk of the produce of his Majeſty's plantations in America, imported directly from America, under proper regulations, into the port of London, for 21 years, viz. For the firſt 7 years 25 per cent. for the next 7 years 20 per cent. and for the laſt 25 per cent. on the value.

By another act of Parliament all raw and undreſſed hides or ſkins, except thoſe of horſes, mares, or geldings, are allowed to be imported from any of his Majeſty's plantations in America, duty free.

The act permitting rice to be exported to any part of America to the ſouthward of Georgia, which would have expired at the end of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, is farther continued.

The agreement with the Eaſt India company for receiving 400,000l. ſterling a year, for five years, in reſpect of their territorial acquiſitions and revenues, is confirmed by act of Parliament, and the ſaid ſum applied towards making good the ſupply granted for the preſent year.

BOSTON, *July* 6.

On Thurſday laſt, the 4th of July, the committee of both Houſes of Aſſembly waited upon his Excellency the Governour, at Cambridge, with the following anſwer to his ſpeech of the 22d of June laſt, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

May it please your Excellency,

AS your Excellency, in your ſpeech to both Houſes at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, has recommended to us "to give our beſt attention to the buſineſs of the province," we ſhould have been glad if your Excellency had pointed out what was expected from us.

We agree with you, Sir, "that the buſineſs of the province is got into ſuch an arrear that it will require the utmoſt diligence to get it done within the uſual time generally allowed to this ſeſſion." Who brought the province under this difficulty your Excellency can be at no loſs to determine. Had the Aſſembly been called in the fall of the year paſt there would have been no cauſe of ſuch complaint.

Your Excellency has been pleaſed to tell us "that you ſhall be ready to concur with us in all meaſures propoſed for the good of the people that are conſiſtent with the invariable rule you have laid down of not departing from the duty you owe the King." It is ſuppoſing, Sir, that ſo in aſking ſuch a declaration your Excellency ſhould refuſe us your aſſent to a reſolve for an eſtabliſhment for forts and garriſons, even for a ſingle moment, eſpecially as ſuch an eſtabliſhment was always a favourite object with your Excellency. Does the "duty you owe to the King, or the regard you have for the good of the people," forbid your ſigning it? If ſo, how could your Excellency recommend this buſineſs to the Houſe in your meſſage of the 22d inſtant, as what was neceſſary to be immediately done? We are ſenſible, may it pleaſe your Excellency, "that the ſervice of the Crown and the intereſt of the people are objects very compatible with each other, and that they muſt be to under a monarch who makes the general welfare of all his ſubjects the chief end of his government." This ſentiment is what the two Houſes have adopted, and have always made their object; and had your Excellency, in humble imitation of your Royal Maſter, during your adminiſtration, acted from ſuch noble principles, many of the diſputes between your Excellency and former Aſſemblies would have had no exiſtence. We ſhall, with all convenient deſpatch, finiſh the buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion; and we have a juſt right to expect that your Excellency will give your aſſent to all ſuch reſolves and acts that may be laid before you as will be for the intereſt of the people, and the real ſervice of the Crown.

July 10. Two of the veſſels that carried to Halifax the ſtores, belonging to the detachment of the Royal Train of Artillery, went from hence, returned the beginning of laſt week. One of them, we hear, met the Rippon and Role men of war going into Halifax as they came out, having on board the 65th regiment from this place.

The Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives laſt week voted a meſſage to his Excellency the Governour, in anſwer to his of the 28th of June; but as it is not yet delivered, we cannot give it to our readers this week.

Laſt Wedneſday was a viſitation of the ſchools in this town, by the Selectmen and other Gentlemen who were appointed as a committee. An invitation being given to General Mackay and Commodore Hood, the General having been previouſly engaged out of town, could not attend; but the Commodore favoured the committee with his company, as did alſo a number of other Gentlemen of diſtinction, who had been invited, all of whom were well ſatisfied with the good order of the ſchools under the reſpective maſters, and of the proficiency of their pupils. A genteel dinner was provided at Faneuil Hall for the viſitors and maſters.

Laſt Saturday morning four companies of the 64th regiment embarked on board the Launceſton, in order to proceed to Halifax; the remainder of that regiment are to follow as ſoon as the veſſels are ready to receive them.

The ſame day arrived the Viper ſloop of war from New York.

NEW YORK, *July* 17.

BY ſeveral private letters come in Capt. Salmon, from Gentlemen in London to their correſpondents here, we are aſſured there had appeared great diſpoſitions in the Parliament to repeal the late revenue act, could they have done it conſiſtent with their own pretenſions; and they farther ſay that it will be repealed the next ſeſſions, on condition the Americans behave with ſubmiſſion, and acknowledge their right of taxation. But if thoſe be the terms, the ſtruggle will not be ſo ſoon over; for though the colonies always have been, and are now, all ſubmiſſive, yet it is hoped they never will yield an unconſtitutional obedience. Capt. Davis, in the ſhip Hope, was to ſail in a day or two after Capt. Salmon, and we hear he has 20,000l. ſterling on board, for the uſe of the King's forces in theſe parts, an article wanted more than goods at this time.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 13.

BY Capt. Wilſon, from Cadiz, we learn that ſeveral tranſports, with troops on board, lately ſailed from thence for the Spaniſh ſettlements in America; and that a fleet of 40 ſail of the line were lying at Ferrol, all ready for ſailing, but the place of their deſtination was not publickly known.

This day his Majeſty's 34th regiment, under the command of Col. Ried, embarked here on board the Earl of Donegall, Captain Ferguſon, and the Pennſylvania Farmer, Captain Blair, for Cork.

July 17. The people of England now begin to ſpeak in the higheſt terms of approbation of the politick and ſpirited behaviour of the Americans, and wiſh they may perſevere, for the mutual intereſt of Great Britain and the colonies.

Meſſ. HALL and SELLERS,

Please to give the following hint a place in your uſeful paper, and oblige a large number of your conſtant cuſtomers, and all true lovers of their country. As all are concerned, we hope ſome abler pen will treat the ſubject more fully.

SUPPOSE the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain ſhould ſend to America and buy up our raw materials, ſuch as hides, calf ſkins, wool, flax, &c. of what ſignification will our reſolves not to ſend for goods to England be, when our materials are thus drawn from among us? If that ſhould be the caſe, whether we ſhall not be obliged to ſend there again for goods, or go naked?

The occaſion of this hint is, there is a merchant in this city who has underhandedly bought up a large number of raw calf ſkins, in order to ſend them to England, and ſuch has been his ſucceſs that he has already collected 50 dozen, or upwards, by which means they will be exceeding ſcarce and dear. The conſequence muſt be obvious to every conſiderate perſon; for if leather is ſcarce ſhoes will be dearer, and many people think they are too dear already. So that it is like to become a great and heavy tax to the publick in general, and the poor in particular, unleſs timely prevented."

LONDON, *May* 4.

BY ſome late accounts from Governour O'Hara, the news is confirmed that a factory which the French had eſtabliſhed five or ſix hundred miles up the country, and which, by their pompous account of it, was ſoon to have been in a fair way of engroſſing all the inland trade of that extenſive region, is now totally demoliſhed; Governour O'Hara having ſent ſome time ago Captain M'Millan, with a large detachment, to that factory, for the purpoſe above mentioned.

It is ſaid that Captain Roche, who lately ſtood candidate to repreſent the county of Middleſex, has lately had a legacy of 23,000l. left him by a near relation.

We are informed that John Sawbridge, Eſq; is appointed the firſt on the rota, and intends offering a motion on the firſt day of the next ſeſſions in the Court of Aldermen.

The two men of war ordered to attend the Scots veſſels ſent to take on board two companies of foot and a quantity of ordnance and other ſtores for the garriſon of Portſmouth.

It is computed there are upwards of 400 priſoners in the King's Bench priſon, one half of which will not be cleared; and in the Fleet there are near 300, not 70 of whom will receive any benefit from the preſent act of inſolvency.

It is ſaid that the proceedings of the Government, on purchaſing Dr. Mayerne's ſecret for tanning of leather, is poſtponed until next ſeſſions of Parliament. The above diſcovery is referred to the Board of Trade, whoſe almoſt general approbation it meets with in the higheſt degree.

May 6. The Count de Vaux, the new commandant in chief of the French troops in Corſica, immediately on his arrival iſſued a manifeſto, according to one article of which the unfortified villages, whoſe inhabitants commit hoſtilities againſt the French King's troops without being outwardly ſupported by an armed corps, are threatened to be burnt, and the effects of the inhabitants and villages; and ſuch of the inhabitants as ſhall fall into the hands of the French troops are to be ſent to France, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty forbidding any other conditions to be granted them.

They write from Rome that there are no leſs than 43 Cardinals in the Conclave, and that the debates and intrigues there are riſen to ſuch a height that very melancholy conſequences are apprehended from them. Three Cardinals, above others, are fixed upon as the perſons out of whom a Pope is to be elected, and among theſe is Cardinal Ganganelli.

Other letters ſay: "We wait, with the utmoſt impatience, the arrival of the Spaniſh Cardinals. As there are but two expected, the number in the Conclave will then be juſt 45. *If that unlucky number ſhould raiſe ſuch a combuſtion in church as it has done in ſtate, there would be rare ſport.*"

It is ſaid that her Daniſh Majeſty was happily delivered of a Prince the beginning of laſt month.

This morning the court of King's Bench gave judgment in the cauſe of the riot at the laſt general election at Preſton, when Mr. Juſtice Yates, after a moſt nervous and pathetick ſpeech on the turpitude of riots at elections, pronounced ſentence on General Burgoyne to pay a fine of 1000l. four other defendants a fine of 100l. each and three months impriſonment, and three more, on account of their low circumſtances, to ſuffer impriſonment for ſix months.

We are informed his Majeſty has been lately pleaſed not only to approve of a curious watch delivered him, but alſo moſt liberally to reward the maker of it. Amongſt other things equally curious, it has a hand which is a year in making its revolution, and points to the month and day of the month throughout the year; a ſecond hand which acts in the ſame manner a regulator does, by means of a pendulum, and is adapted to move, or not, at pleaſure, without preventing the other parts of the work from going. It has alſo a plate, on which, by means of a brilliant, is repreſented the ſun, which regularly performs its diurnal revolution, on which is placed a moveable horizon, that ſhows the variation of the days, according to different ſeaſons of the year, with great exactneſs; and though it has ſo many motions, the watch is only of a common ſize, and keeps time to a great degree of nicety. This performance, by good judges, is eſteemed as curious and complete a piece of mechaniſm as was ever executed.

The Houſe of Commons ſat until three o'clock this morning, when, after many debates, Mr. Luttrell's election was confirmed, by a great majority.

Letters from Calvi mention a conſiderable advantage gained by the Corſicans. The Count de Peres having advanced at the head of a large body of troops, to ſtrike a coup de main, was ſurpriſed by the Corſican General Abatuci, who getting ſcent of the deſign marched with a choſen band, and coming upon them unawares totally routed them, and took all their baggage, &c.

The rumour of the King of Pruſſia's having marched a large body of troops into the electorate of Hanover, in order to invade it, is premature, if not entirely groundleſs. It is true that monarch has marched ſome of his forces into Eaſt Friezland, to take poſſeſſion of certain diſtricts in that province, ceded to him by the Dutch on the late marriage of his Serene Highneſs the Prince Stadtholder with one of the daughters of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Pruſſia.

By a private letter from Stockholm we learn, and which we believe will prove true, that the Swediſh nation will declare war againſt the Imperial Houſe of Ruſſia before the firſt day of June next, and very probably by the return of the firſt courier from the Court of Stockholm.

It is ſaid the ſupporters of the Bill of Rights at the London tavern have at preſent in bank to the amount of four thouſand two hundred pounds ſterling, beſides the ſum of two thouſand four hundred pounds late, remitted to Paoli, the protector of liberty in the iſland of Corſica.

A certain Duke, it is confidently reported, confeſſed, a few days ago, to a certain great Perſonage, that the toils and ſtanders of the ſtate were too intolerable a weight for him to ſuſtain, and that he was reſolved to retire from both the one and the other, on the breaking up of the Parliament.

We are deſired to convey an agreeable piece of intelligence to the publick, and which muſt rejoice every true Engliſhman, that a change of Miniſtry will poſitively ſoon take place; and ſurely it will give a ſenſible ſatisfaction to find that people of known integrity and abilities will compoſe it. Lord Chatham, in particular, who is now actually in a better ſtate of health than he has been in for ten years paſt, will take the lead in it. One Gentleman, who is juſtly ſtiled the Cicero of the age, is, we are informed, to be placed in a very high department, and where we may hope to reap great advantages from his uncommon abilities.

May 17. The part of a late ſpeech which reſpects the affairs of America has thrown the friends of the Americans into a general panick, as it beſpeaks no lenient attention towards them.

There is a report that the ſoldier who ſhot young Allen, and was permitted to leave the army, was lately condemned and executed for ſtealing a cow in the north of Scotland.

DUBLIN, *April* 25. On Sunday the 16th inſtant, at night, a number of ruffians, armed with ſwords and guns, broke into the houſe of a farmer near Caſtle Lyons, after firing ſeveral ſhots through the windows and door, which greatly alarmed the farmer, his ſon, and daughter. On one of the ruffians entering the door the farmer's ſon knocked him down with a hurly, of which blow he died the 19th. Another of them then advanced, whom the young man run through the ſide with a pitchfork as he was entering the door. The remainder, finding their method ineffectual, brought a great quantity of furze, which they puſhed before them into the door; upon which the ſon ran his fork ſo far into the body of the foremoſt man that it was ſo entangled with the furze and the fellow's ribs that he could not withdraw it before he was overpowered by the number who came in, who cut and hacked the father and ſon in ſo terrible a manner that both their lives are deſpaired of, after which the ruffians carried away the farmer's daughter. In the mean time the farmer's ſon laid hold of one of the villains, who ſtood before him, as a defence, until he was almoſt cut to pieces by his own comrades, who miſtook him for the farmer's ſon.

Meſſ. PUDDIN & DIXON,

GENTLEMEN,

SINCE I can get no information from X. Y. who wilfully refuſes to have any thing to do with my calculation, and would fain get the Profeſſor of Mathematicks to take the trouble off his hands; and as I can extract nothing from him but ſcurrility and the mere ſhadow of wit, I am glad he has put himſelf out of the way of doing any more miſchief. Indeed I promiſed not *to trouble you any further on the ſubject.* I ſtood

should hardly trouble you any further on the subject as it were not for the control he has pointed out, [illegible] for the credit of Europe, the [illegible] go here, fruit upon [illegible], &c. &c. reminds me of those excellent lines of Dr. Byrom,

"——— Suit low [illegible] trade
"Deserves the jockey's not the muse's lash."

And certainly his awkward defence of his assertion *that the tables upon which the calculations for the central eclipse is built cannot be depended upon* is unworthy of my notice, for has he shewn why they cannot be depended upon, or how the duration can be determined more accurately than the beginning, as I desired he would? He was shewn how to find the beginning; why does he not shew me how to find the duration? How curious his answer! "*I am not a little surprised at this Gentleman's not being able to discover the great difference between the assigning the precise moment of an event's taking place and the duration of such an event*;" and again, "*so these (the tables) may shew truly enough the quantity of such a portion, though they may not make the true beginning or ending of that time.* This is excellent reasoning indeed, and a full answer to my question. I ask no other of you, X. Y. I am convinced it is as good as you can possibly give. I must commend the Gentleman for his ingenuous confession that *he had jumbled together the external and internal contacts*, and shall therefore say no more about it than that it is such a *jumble* as I never saw before, and do assure him it is impossible *for any one to make any thing of it.* How knowing does the Gentleman affect to be when he talks about the *sun's variation of declination*, and *of the difference of the Parisian noon and our noon here*; but, unhappily for him, in the height of his affectation of knowledge he discovers his own ignorance, for had he been an astronomer he would have known there was no difficulty in finding the correction for the middle time on account of the sun's variation of declination and the allowance to be made for the difference of meridians. I do assure X. Y. that though *no mention was made of this being done* (and I still think it was unnecessary to mention it) *it was not omitted.* But now observe how little he knows of the difference of meridians and of the subject he has undertaken. He says that I observed the external contact at 2 h. 6 m. 35 s. and that the committee of the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia observed it at 2 h. 12 m. 27 s. and cries out *what a contrast, &c. For Heaven's sake* (to use your own religious expression) what ought I to have observed it? I hope you did not expect it was to be seen here at the same hour and minute it was seen at Philadelphia. Why, you might as well laugh at the Philadelphia astronomers because it was observed by the astronomer Royal at Greenwich after 7 o'clock; for here is a greater *contrast*, here are five hours difference. It is clear you did not know that every degree of longitude makes a difference of four minutes in time, and that if any place is one degree eastward of your meridian the sun must have passed that meridian four minutes before it can arrive at yours, and of consequence that it must be four minutes past 12 o'clock at that place when it is but 12 o'clock with you. This I maintain you did not know, or you could not have cried out *a contrast.* You must know then, Mr. X. Y. that if you subtract 2 h. 6 m. 35 s. the time I observed the external contact, from 2 h. 12 m. 27 s. the time it was observed at Philadelphia, there will remain 5 m. 52 s. and therefore, according to these observations, Philadelphia must be 5 m. 52 s. that is, one degree twenty eight minutes, eastward of my meridian. But here I must observe, Gentlemen, that in all your papers I have seen which mention the Philadelphia observation it is said that the external contact was observed there nearly at 2 h. 12 m. 27 s. and not as X. Y. has represented it, at 2 h. 12 m. 27 s. which makes a material difference; for if it was observed at the time he mentions, Philadelphia must be 15 minutes of a degree farther eastward than if it was observed at the time the papers I have seen mention. However, as he does not seem to be sensible of this difference, I cannot suspect he had any design in it. The internal contact, the same papers say, was observed at 2 h. 59 m. 23 s. and the internal contact may be determined with much greater accuracy than the external, and therefore X. Y. ought to have compared the internal contact. He says they agree with *distance*; they did so, but it was of the external contact. Let us then compare the times of the internal contact. I observed it at 2 h. 24 m. 57 s. and they at 2 h. 59 m. 23 s. The difference is 34 m. 26 s. equal to one degree fifteen minutes four seconds, which is the difference of meridians, exclusive of the effect of parallax, according to the best maps I have seen; for I suppose the place where I observed is about 76°. 30' west from London, and if so Philadelphia must be about 75°. 14'. 56" west from London, which agrees so nearly with the maps that X. Y. must be convinced that my observation is not so despicable as he thought, and undoubtedly hoped it was.

It is time now to say something of X. Y's address to the President. "*You are to know, Mr. President, that this same T. V. is a Fellow of the College, and therefore you will not be surprised that he should pretend so freely on this occasion.*" How has he accosted the President? I am sure any impartial person will think what I have said was rather a compliment than otherwise. Whoever thinks it was intended as an affront must have a very poor opinion of his abilities as an astronomer. If the President had been the great Newton himself, I could not have *accosted* him more respectfully than I did. I know the President is a lover of astronomy, I knew he had the College apparatus, amongst which, to ascertain his time, he had a Hadley's quadrant, accurately divided, an exceeding good theodolite, and a transit instrument; and, to observe, he had an excellent telescope, micrometer, and timepiece. Now, as the President was furnished with such an apparatus, and did observe, what impropriety was there in applying to him for information on this head? Who could I suppose better qualified to examine my calculation? X. Y. tells me I ought to have applied to the professor of mathematicks. I think the Gentleman knows very well that the Rev. Mr. Camm, our professor of divinity, who is temporary professor of mathematicks, had no opportunity of observing, the President having had the apparatus in his own house almost ever since it came in, and having undertaken to make the proper observations on the transit himself. The Gentleman tells me, if I will *have a little patience, I shall be gratified in all the particulars I so ardently wish to be informed of.* I am extremely glad to hear it, and conclude from hence that the President will soon publish his observations; for X. Y. appears to be an intimate acquaintance of the President's, and certainly knows his intentions. I think he is an acquaintance of his; he must be so, he is so tender of him, and so anxious to get him *out of the scrape.* What scrape can he mean? Does he call it *getting into a scrape* only to be desired to correct my calculation, or to be applied to in any doubt I can have relating to the transit? X. Y. certainly forgot himself; he did not consider that this was as great a reflection on the President as any I could possibly have made on him.

The Gentleman has been informed it seems that I am a Visiter, and says *he had the displeasure to see the apparatus fitted up in no ular manner.* Who does he blame for this, the Visiters or President? I am sure when I saw the transit it was well *fitted up*, in the President's parlour.

X. Y. thinks he knows me; I am willing he should, and, Gentlemen, if his curiosity leads him to inquire of you who I am, be pleased to *gratify him.*

I might now, if I would, attack X. Y. in his own way, and address him thus: *If I am rightly informed*, you are ———, the astronomer who, though Mars was in opposition, levelled your telescope at him, expecting to see Venus hovering; the astronomer who the day before the transit adjusted his timepiece by ———by what———? I will not say by what. *Verbum sat sapienti*, that is (as you are fond of translations, X. Y.) a word to the wise is enough.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble servant,

T. V.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August 3.*

HIS Majesty's armed schooner Gaspee, Capt. Duddingston, arrived at York last week, from the Northward.

The Captains Backhouse and Pridman, from Liverpool, are arrived at Norfolk.

Captain Neckets sailed with Captain Montgomerie, who is seized in Rappahannock river, from London, therefore may be hourly expected.

Quere. Can it be the intention of the Act of Parliament to impose a duty upon paper, glass, &c. exported from Great Britain to America, that those articles should be re-exported among ourselves, and sent from one colony to another, should be called upon to pay double that duty? His Majesty's officers of the customs in Virginia have certainly so construed it, for that double duty has lately been demanded,——and paid.

To the PRINTER.

OF all the vices which debase mankind drunkenness is the meanest, the most ridiculous, and one of the most pernicious. Its too general influence is not a little extended, by the unmeaning custom of drinking healths. Many a sober inclined man is forced into excesses he dreads and detests, by fear of offending the company, or appearing wanting to the sentiment the toast conveys; for who can decline drinking to this Gentleman's best beloved, or that friend's fine sister? Who shall refuse the King in a bumper? Or who, more bold, will hazard being kicked out of company, if a band of patriots take it in their heads to drink 45 rounds to Wilkes and Liberty?

If drinking toasts would procure the completion of the wishes they express, I would stand [illegible] of the Gaditick main: I would sacrifice my constitution to the good of my country, and my devotion to the happiness of my friends. The setting sun should see me staggering under the prosperity of poor Old England and the Colonies, and the rising morn find me wallowing in the over flowing bliss of the woman I love; but, alas! there is not the most distant connection between the draught and the wish, for hogsheads swallowed to health and prosperity will not keep off sickness or pain a moment.

Yet ridiculous as is the custom of toasting in itself, pernicious, as it is a promoter of drunkenness, these are not my only pleas against it; it introduces that waste of words, the spirit of party, even to our repast, when the wicked, elevated by wine and jovial converse, are a little off their guard, and the expanded breasts but too ready to kindle a political sentiment not universally relished, may change the festive harmony to riotous anger, productive of the worst consequences.

Another, and not the least frequent kind of toasts, are expressly and professedly calculated to promote the true interests of what (to give it the softest name) we will call pleasure; yet even this end is not answered, for the true taste of pleasure is as averse to grossness of expression as chastity herself. Obscene toasts, therefore, only serve to disgust the sensible, to disconcert the modest, and to expose the depravity of taste as well as manners of the few who are bawdy enough to relish them.

Entered in the upper district of James *river.*

JULY 27. Industry, Arthur Sinclair, from Vigo, in ballast.
29. [illegible]pulse, Josiah Raymond, from Barbadoes, with 32 hhds. of rum, and 1 bale of cotton.

A LIST *of* LETTERS *in the Post Office at* RICHMOND.

JOHN Almand, Goochland. Richard R. Allen, Henrico. George Barclay, Albemarle. William Brown, on board the Speirs. Vivion Brooking, Amelia. James Bagdon. Thomas Cardwell, Cumberland. Capt. James Cocke, of the Neptune. James Cuninghame, Bedford. Capt. John Cathcart. Duncan Cameron, Virginia. Messr. Thomas and William Fleming. George Grundy, Bedford. George Hooper, Cumberland. Edward Harrold, Albemarle. Benjamin Harrison. Hugh Innis. Thomas Jefferson. Col. John Lewis, Goochland. Henry Mason, at William Randolph's. John Pleasants, Curle's. Robert Pleasants, do. Thomas Pleasants, Beaver Dam, three letters. Gawen Payne, Goochland. William Pledge, do. John Randolph, jun. Esq; four letters. Ryland Randolph, two letters. Thomas Randolph, Dungeoness. Col. Richard Randolph. Thompson Swan, Cumberland. William Sanderson, do. John Spears, senr. Petersfield Treas. John Wayles, two letters. William Waters, Turkey Island. Andrew Warden, mate of the Brilliant. Henry Waterson, to care of Mr. Craig, Augusta courthouse.

Advertisements.

WESTOVER, JULY 27, 1769.

WHEREAS the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS's estate, consisting of SLAVES, STOCKS of CATTLE, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, stands mortgaged to me, for money advanced, and for several debts for which I stand his security, this is to give notice that I shall sell as much of the estate as will indemnify me from my engagements on *Monday* the 30th of *October* next, at *Lester's* ferry. Credit will be allowed until the 26th of *April* following, the purchasers giving bond and security to me. I beg the favour of those Gentlemen to whom I stand security to send in their claims before the day of sale.

W. BYRD.

N. B. I shall be glad if the rest of Mr. *Davis's* creditors will be at the sale, as it will give me pleasure to fall on some method of settling his affairs, if possible, to their mutual satisfaction.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 1, 1769.

THIS is to desire all persons who have any articles to convey to *Edenton*, in *North Carolina*, to lodge them at the Post Office in *Williamsburg*, or with Mr. *Joseph Scott* in *Nansemond*, with the carriage money, and they may depend upon their being safely delivered by.

JOHN SCAMMEL, Post Rider.

THERE is in the subscriber's warehouse at *Hobb's Hole* a small box marked IC, without any number, imported in the *Eagle*, Capt. *William Dunlap*, from *Glasgow*, which the owner may have on paying the charge of this advertisement.

JAMES LANG.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 3, 1769.

WHEREAS ADAM WHITE, my apprentice, has once eloped from me, and still neglects my business, I hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining him. And as I have some suspicion that he may attempt to leave me again, I will give a reward of 10 s. to any person who takes him up, if 10 miles or more from town, and without having a note from

WALTER LENOX.

To be SOLD,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, about six miles above *Aylett's* warehouse, in *King William* county, containing at least 850 acres, with a very good dwelling-house and all convenient outhouses thereto, and extraordinary good apple and peach orchards. One half the money to be paid in *December*, and the remainder in 18 months.

JEFFERY GRESLEY.

KING WILLIAM, *July* 25, 1769.

CHESTERFIELD, &c.

ROBERT KENNON, *Gentleman, a Justice of the Peace, and one of the Judges*

KINGSMILL, JULY 28, 1769.

RUN away from the subscriber's plantation, on *Butler's* creek, in *Mecklenburg* county, two Negro fellows, viz. WILL, a middle sized well made fellow, very black, and has a defect in one of his fore teeth. JAMES, about 19 years old, very slender, and brother to *Will*. Whoever apprehends the said slaves, and conveys them to *Surrpion Jefferies*, their overseer, shall receive 40 s. for each, besides the allowance by law.

L. BURWELL.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, the 28th of *June* last, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a star in his forehead, a small blaze in his face, one glass eye, and branded on the near shoulder G. Whoever brings the said horse to Mr. *Edward Johnson*, at *Rocky Ridge*, shall have 20 s. reward.

ANDREW EDMONSTON.

WILLIAM WILLESS,
Gunsmith from Birmingham,

HEREBY informs the publick that he carries on his business, in all its branches, at his shop below the Capitol, in *Williamsburg*. Those Gentlemen who please to employ him may depend upon having their work done expeditiously, on very reasonable terms, and in such a manner as he hopes will give satisfaction.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD *by* WILLIAM RIND,
THE
Farmer's & Monitor's
LETTERS.
Price Two SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE.

WANTED,

A YOUNG man that can write well, draw off accounts, and collect and settle the same. Such a one, coming well recommended, shall have 25 l. a year from the subscriber, in *Richmond*.

WILLIAM WILLS, Surgeon.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 27, 1769.

WHEREAS my wife *Catherine Aubery*, alias *Haynes*, has absconded from me with some intent, and I find is gone towards *Fredericksburg*, with a young child in company with *Abraham* the postrider, as far as *Newcastle*. These are therefore to require all persons not to harbour or entertain her, as they shall answer the contrary.

WILLIAM ARCHER AUBERY.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 12th of this instant (*July*) a Negro man named NED, about 30 years of age, who carried with him a blue drugget coat, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of Russia drill breeches, several shirts of white linen, and several pair of thread stockings. He is well known in several parts of *Virginia*, and some part of *Carolina*, as he has frequently been from home keeping horse and riding races for many people, besides what I have been concerned in myself. Whoever brings him to me shall have 3 l. reward.

HENRY DELONY.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 26, 1769.

COMMITTED to *James City* prison, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named JAMES, about 5 feet 7 inches high, about 30 years of age, has on an oznabrug shirt, Negro cotton waistcoat and breeches, and says he belongs to *James Megs*, near *Cumberland* courthouse; who is desired to send for him, and pay the charges to

WILLIAM LANE.

COMMITTED to the jail of *Brunswick* county, an outlandish Negro man named JACK, about 6 feet high, has on an old dark coloured cloth lapelled jacket, a shirt and trousers of brown rolls, and has with him a blanket made of white plains, and an oznabrug shirt. He appears to have been but a small time in the country, and cannot tell his master's name. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges.

THOMAS EDMUNDS, D. S.

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POETS CORNER.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 10, 1769.

AT a general meeting of the merchants and traders of this colony, held at the *Raleigh*, to appoint a certain day in the General and *Oyer* courts for the meeting of all perſons concerned in the exchange and commerce of this country, and alſo to agree upon a certain limited time for ſettling the price and courſe of exchange, thereby to expedite the mode and ſhorten the expenſe of doing buſineſs, it was propoſed and unanimouſly agreed to,

Firſt. That the 25th days of *October* and *April*, and the 1ſt days of the *Oyer* courts, ſhall be the fixed days of meeting in *Williamſburg* for all perſons concerned in the exchange and commerce of this country.

Second. That the time limited for ſettling the price and courſe of exchange, and the payment of all money contracts in the General Courts, ſhall be three days; to begin from the ſaid 25th days of *October* and *April*, excluſive of *Sundays*, and in the *Oyer* courts from the firſt days of the ſaid courts to the firſt *Friday* in the ſaid courts.

Third. That all perſons who ſhall engage for the payment of money, or other contracts, in *Williamſburg*, in the General and *Oyer* courts, ſhall be deemed violators of their engagements, and declared abſentees, if not preſent on the above firſt days.

JAMES HUBARD, Secretary of the Trade.

By virtue of a truſt deed made to the ſubſcribers, for the benefit of the creditors of Mr. John Orr, *will be ſold on the premiſes, on the ſecond* Thurſday *in* Auguſt *next,*

THE dwelling-plantation of the ſaid *John Orr*, containing 440 acres of land, pleaſantly ſituated, and commands an agreeable proſpect of *Rappahannock* and *Potowmack* rivers, near one half of it incloſed, and is very good land. There is on the ſaid tract a very genteel and commodious dwelling-houſe 56 by 32, with four brick chimnies and a good cellar, every convenient outhouſe, a garden and yard paled in, the whole finiſhed within a few years, and in good taſte. Twelve months credit will be allowed, and the poſſeſſion delivered at *Chriſtmas* next.

WILL. BERNARD.
THOMAS JETT.

71

For SALE,

A SQUARE of four lots of half an acre each on the main ſtreet in *Fredericksburg*, on which are the following improvements, *viz.* my dwelling-houſe, conſiſting of ſeven good rooms and a large airy paſſage, ſix fireplaces, three good cellars, and three large cloſets; the garden extends from the main ſtreet to the back ſtreet, and contains about an acre of ground; at the north weſt end is a high freeſtone wall; a commodious kitchen and laundry under one roof, with four fireplaces, the rooms being all plaiſtered; two common kitchens, for ſervants; dairy, ſmokehouſe, and all other convenient houſes and yards for wood, poultry, *&c.* a coach houſe and ſtables for above 20 horſes, and a cooper's ſhop, alſo a large ſtorehouſe, warehouſe, and cellar, and ſalt ſheds, under one roof, on the main ſtreet; all which are but little more than 200 yards from the river ſide, where ſmall ſhips may lay cloſe to the ſhore.

Alſo my FARM adjoining the town, at the lower end, extending about half a mile down the river, where the channel is cloſe to the ſhore, and runs near two miles back; the whole is very rich land, and is a complete farm, having now on it a flouriſhing crop of wheat from 103 buſhels of wheat ſowed, which may be expected to produce 2000 buſhels, beſides barley, oats, rye, peaſe, and *Indian* corn, of which laſt I generally make 250 barrels a year, and the whole only with eight hands and four horſes, from which the value of it may be eaſily judged. On it are about 30 acres of meadow ground, part in meadow, and the reſt cleared; but the moſt valuable part of it is a level piece of ground next to the town ſide from the river back, which one day or other muſt be added to the town, and I doubt not will yield as good a price as the lots I have already ſold and added to the town, which have produced me about 2500 l. It is well known that *Fredericksburg* commands an extenſive trade from the back country, and muſt increaſe as the back ſettlements increaſe, being at the head of navigation.

I have alſo a valuable little grift, with looking cloths, within the bounds of the town, the profits of which in the flower manufacture is about 100 l. a year; and about 100 yards from it, on the ſtream run, is an extraordinary ſituation for a complete merchant mill, that may be made to yield a profit of 400 or 500 l. a year, and not coſt more than 6 or 700 l. for every thing complete, a good quarry of freeſtone not being more than 100 yards from the ſpot, and a batteau may be brought by the ſide within a ſmall diſtance of the mill door, the river, where the veſſels may lie cloſe to the ſhore, not exceeding a quarter of a mile from the place where the mill muſt ſtand. All theſe advantages render this eſtate of great value, in the ſale of which I will not be my own judge, but leave it to indifferent Gentlemen, whoſe opinion I will abide by, or freely 500 l. to the perſon intending to purchaſe, provided he will do the buſineſs if he does not abide by it alſo.

Two lots and houſes where Mr. *James Hunter* lately lived, in the moſt pleaſant ſituation on the main ſtreet in *Fredericksburg*; the dwelling-houſe has five good rooms in it, with brick chimnies, and extraordinary good cellars, convenient outhouſes and yards, and an exceeding good well.

Alſo ſeven unimproved lots, within the bounds of *Fredericksburg*.

Alſo a tract of about 3000 acres of land in the county of *Albemarle*, on the three forks of *Priddy's* creek, falling into *James* river, on which is a large body of valuable low grounds above two miles in extent, with houſes and improvements ſufficient for 15 hands, and produces extraordinary crops and ſtocks. This eſtate has about 20 ſlaves on it, with fine ſtocks in proportion, which I would chooſe to ſell altogether, at a moderate price, to any Gentleman who wants an eſtate already ſtocked and improved to his hands, together with the corn and fodder that may be made there this year.

Alſo a tract of 1300 acres of very good land, running three miles on the *Hedgmans* river, in *Culpeper* county.

Alſo a valuable tavern at *Culpeper* courthouſe, in *Fairfax* town, a large commodious houſe, with all convenient outhouſes, ſtable, garden, *&c.* It has vaſt cuſtom, and rents at preſent but for 45 l. a year, though worth much more.

Alſo a valuable tract adjoining the ſaid town of *Fairfax*, belonging to Mr. *Robert Coleman*, containing 220 acres of rich land; as alſo 20 lots of ground, of half an acre each, in the ſaid town, one of which is improved with a good dwelling-houſe with brick chimnies, and other convenient outhouſes. On the land is a large quantity of meadow ground, and a good paſture. There cannot be a more profitable place for tradeſmen or manufacturers to ſettle at in *Virginia* than this ſpot, being ſurrounded by a thick neighbourhood and rich lands.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts, lots, or houſes, will find either of them a good bargain, and worth their while to apply to me at *Fredericksburg*.

8 ROGER DIXON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Prince George*, laſt *Friday* ſe'nnight, a *Virginia* born Negro man named *Kit*, about 25 years old, and pretty tall and well made; had with him a blue cloth jacket, and other clothing, ſuch as field Negroes generally have. I purchaſed him when Colonel *Churchill's* ſale was at *Urbanna* laſt *January* from Mr. *Matthew Whiting*, jun. of *Gloucester*, in which neighbourhood he has been ſeen ſeveral times, and as he has a wife at ſaid *Whiting's*, I have reaſon to believe he is ſtill lurking thereabouts. I will give 3 l. reward to whoever will apprehend the ſaid ſlave, and deliver him to me on *James* river.

WILLIAM BLACK.

N. B. Having great reaſon to ſuſpect he is encouraged to ſtay out by ſome in the above neighbourhood, I promiſe a genteel reward to any that will furniſh me with ſufficient proof to proſecute whoever may entertain him in ſuch unlawful manner, which I will do to the utmoſt rigour of the law.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, in *Warwick* county, a black pacing horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, his mane cut off, on the top of each ſide his neck by the mane, and under his throat, is of a roan colour, by having many gray hairs mixed with the black. As he was brought from my plantation in *Kent*, I am prevailed on to think (if ſtrayed) he is ſomewhere about Col. *Burwell's*, *Jamestown*, or *Barret's* ferry. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have 10 s. reward.

R. LUCAS.

N. B. He ſtrayed the 20th of *May* laſt. His brand I cannot remember well enough to deſcribe. R. L.

On Tueſday *the 8th of* Auguſt *next will be* SOLD *at* CHATSWORTH, *in* Henrico *county,*

The Perſonal Eſtate

of the late Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of a great variety of elegant HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, and CHINA WARE, a CHARIOT and HORSES, WAGGONS, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, KITCHEN FURNITURE, and ſundry other things.——Six months credit, paying intereſt, will be allowed, on giving bond, *&c.* to

A. CARY,
R. RANDOLPH,
J. WAYLES,
S. WARD,
} Executors.

N. B. In DECEMBER next, at WARWICK, in *Chesterfield* county, will be SOLD, upwards of TWO HUNDRED

SLAVES,

belonging to the ſame eſtate, of which further notice will be given in this paper.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Friday *the 11th of* Auguſt *next, on the premiſes, and entered on the 1ſt of* September,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 200 acres, in *Loudoun* county, where Mr. *Andrew Johnſton* keeps ſtore, on the main road that leads from *Leeſburg* to any part of *James* river, about 30 miles from *Peterſburg*, now in the beſt repair for merchandizing, and allowed to be one of the beſt places in the back parts for that purpoſe, or any other publick trade. The reſt for the houſes only is paſt. 500 l. a year. The land is of the beſt kind for tobacco, lies entirely well, and is convenient to church, courthouſe, and mills. Half the money to be paid at the day of ſale, and twelve months credit will be allowed for the remainder, the purchaſer giving bond and good ſecurity to

25 RICHARD STOKES, jun.

To be SOLD *at* Rocky Ridge, *on* Thurſday *the 12th of* October, *for ready money,*

Upwards of forty

Fine SLAVES,

Moſt of them *Virginia* born.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a middling black bay horſe, a little under 14 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a ſtarved mane and bob tail, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock $\mathcal{E}$; poſted, and appraiſed to 10 l.

LEONARD WARD.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a dun coloured mare, 13 hands high, her tail and mane have been cut, but grown out, branded on the near buttock PT, and on the off buttock ⊕; poſted, and appraiſed.

B. WELDON.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a young black mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, paces naturally, neither ſaddle, branded, nor bridle; poſted, and appraiſed to 41 l. 10 s.

PATRICK DULANEY.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a bay horſe, about 5 years old laſt Spring, has one white foot, had a ſaddle and bridle on, branded on the near buttock R, and on the near ſhoulder B; poſted, and appraiſed to 7 l.

SILVANUS MORRIS.

Imported in the Ship FRIENDSHIP, *Captain* [illegible], *an aſſortment of*

Drugs & Medicines,

to be ſold wholeſale and retail by the ſubſcriber in *Norfolk*, at a low advance.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Williamſburg, July 12, 1769.

I INTEND to leave the colony this fall.

JOHN [illegible], jun.

Auguſt 10th, 1769.

IN order to ſhow that I have been much ill uſed in the late affair, I propoſe to ſell my whole eſtate, conſiſting of 2 or 300 acres of land, and the ſtock, crop, and implements of huſbandry, and all my houſehold furniture, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 20th inſtant. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock, and to continue from day to day, if neceſſary, till the whole is diſpoſed of.

THOMAS WHITEWOOD.

To be SOLD,

A GOOD ſeven thouſand acres of LAND in *Berkſhire*, within forty miles of *Peterſburg*; alſo about ſeven hundred acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, within forty miles of *Halifax*. There are ſeveral plantations on the ſaid lands, and great part of the eſtate is cleared.

For terms apply to

R. RUFFIN.

To be DISPOSED *of,*

A YOUNG man's indenture, who is a good TAILOR, and has ſerved three years to ſerve. He would ſuit a Gentleman in the country, that has a large family. For further particulars inquire of the Printer.

MIDDLESEX, July 25, 1769.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about three months ago, a Mulatto man named DAVID DAY, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a down look, is very artful, and will attempt to paſs for a freeman. He is ſuppoſed to have made for the Southward. Alſo a Mulatto fellow named BARNABY, about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, and ſtutters a good deal when ſurpriſed. He went off about three weeks ago, and was ſeen in *York*, from whence I imagine he has attempted to get to the other, who is his brother. Whoever delivers them to me ſhall have 5 l. reward for each, if taken 50 miles from home; if nigher, in proportion. Tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 28, 1769.

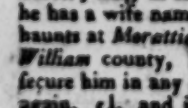
COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, on *Wedneſday* the 24th inſtant, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named PETER, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, has on an oſnaburg ſhirt, and a pair of brown rolls breeches, and ſays he belongs to *William Beale*, of *Richmond* county. The owner is deſired to fetch for the ſaid ſlave, and pay the charges to

WILLIAM LANE.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from *James Whaley*, overſeer, on laſt *Eaſter Monday*, TOM, a Negro man ſlave, by ſome called *Tom Sober*, of a middle ſize, well made for ſtrength, about 28 years old, has bad teeth, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dreſs was died brown cotton. He managed ſeveral years as an overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Dewman*, on a plantation of mine on *Marattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a diſſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Marattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall have the above reward; or if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, 5 l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20 l. paid by Tf HENRY LEE.

To be SOLD,



TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis's* river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the incluſive patents or in ſeparate parcels, agreeable to the firſt ſurveys.

HENRY FRY.
JOHN SCOTT.
Tf JOHN NICHOLAS.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3 *ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2 *ſ.* each Week after. —— *,* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.